



CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
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# **Census 2022**

## Police Precinct: Manenberg

### **Policy and Strategy Department**

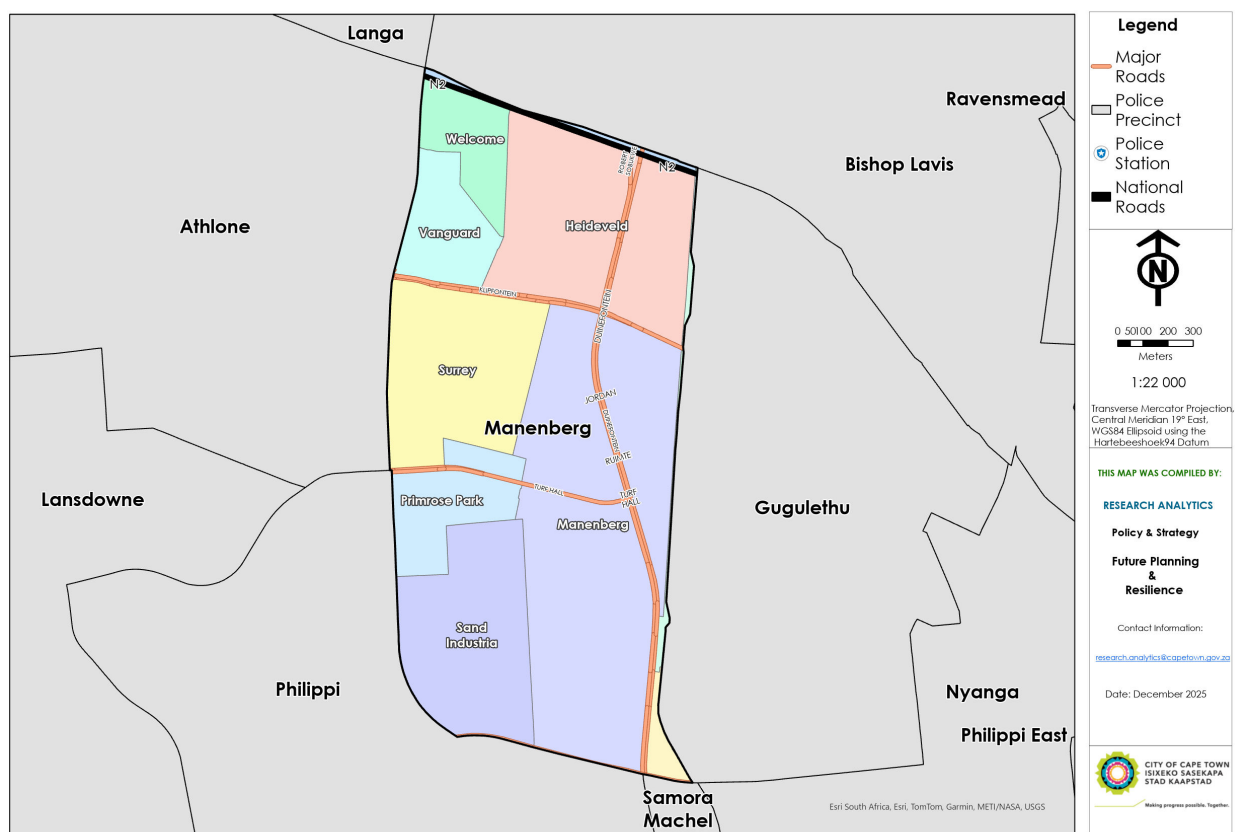
Research Analytics

City Of Cape Town

## 1. Introduction

This Police Precinct profile is compiled by Research Analytics, Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town using 2022 Census data supplied by Statistics South Africa (based on information available at the time of compilation as released by Statistics South Africa). The dataset was extracted from SuperCROSS, the analytical software platform used by Statistics South Africa. The platform provides data in a tabular format, aggregated for each of the geographic boundaries released by Statistics South Africa.

## 2. 2022 Census Manenberg police precinct overview<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of information in this map at the time of publication. The spatial data portrayed in this map is as current, accurate and complete as provided by the various line departments responsible for the maintenance of these datasets. The City of Cape Town accepts no responsibility for, and will not be liable for, any errors or omissions contained herein.

### 3. 2022 Census Manenberg police precinct overview<sup>2</sup>

- Population: 56 198
- Households<sup>3</sup>: 13 259
- Average Household size<sup>4</sup>: 4.2
- Number of sub-places<sup>5</sup>: Approximately 7 sub-places.

### 4. Summary of key Manenberg police precinct statistics



#### Population

- The population is predominantly Coloured (83.7%).
- The median age is 31 years old.



#### Education

- 33.0% of those aged 20 years and older have completed Grade 12 or higher.



#### Housing

- 93.6% of households live in formal dwellings.



#### Basic services

- 99.4% of households have access to piped water, either on the property or within 200m.
- 99.2% of households use electricity from the mains supply for lighting.
- 99.1% of households have access to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- 98.0% of households have refuse removed at least once a week.

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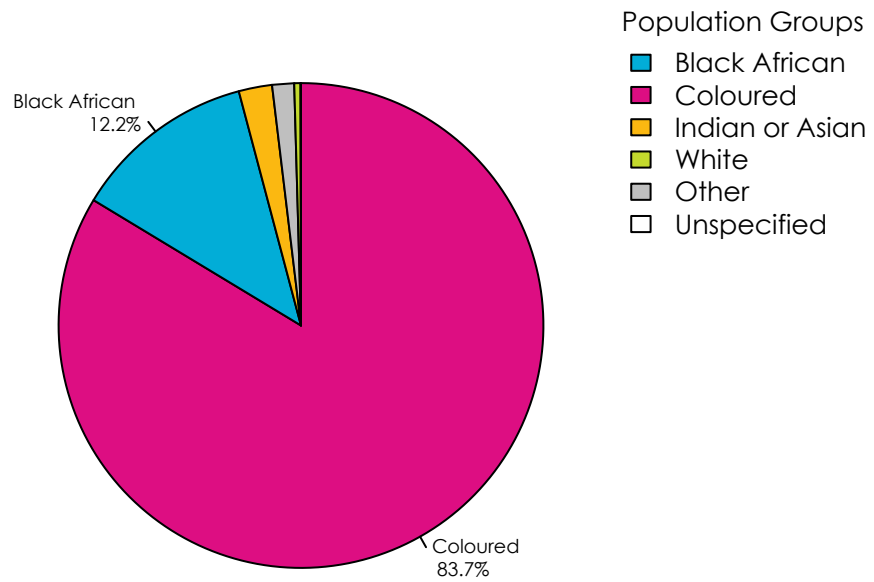
<sup>2</sup>There are small variations in the total population and the number of households in the tables which follow. These occur as Statistics South Africa had to calculate the true population to correct omissions and double counts in the enumeration process. In addition when the data is extracted using the Statistics South Africa software, it randomly rounds off all cells to a base number 3, including the totals. These variations are not significant.

<sup>3</sup>A household is defined as a group of persons who live together, and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone (Statistics South Africa).

<sup>4</sup>The Census districts where the population is categorised as living mainly in collective living quarters or is an industrial or commercial area, the average household size has been excluded as it is not applicable. There are some Census districts with an average household size that have a small percentage of the population living in collective living quarters within that Census districts, and this could artificially inflate the average household size.

<sup>5</sup>Sub-places are the second, lowest-level geographical units, representing suburbs, townships, wards, or villages used by Statistics South Africa for data collection. Some sub-places do not align perfectly with police precinct boundaries. This figure is based on the sub-places's centroid falling within a precinct.

## 5. Population



Population groups which constitute less than 5% excluded from labels

Figure 1: Population group composition (%)

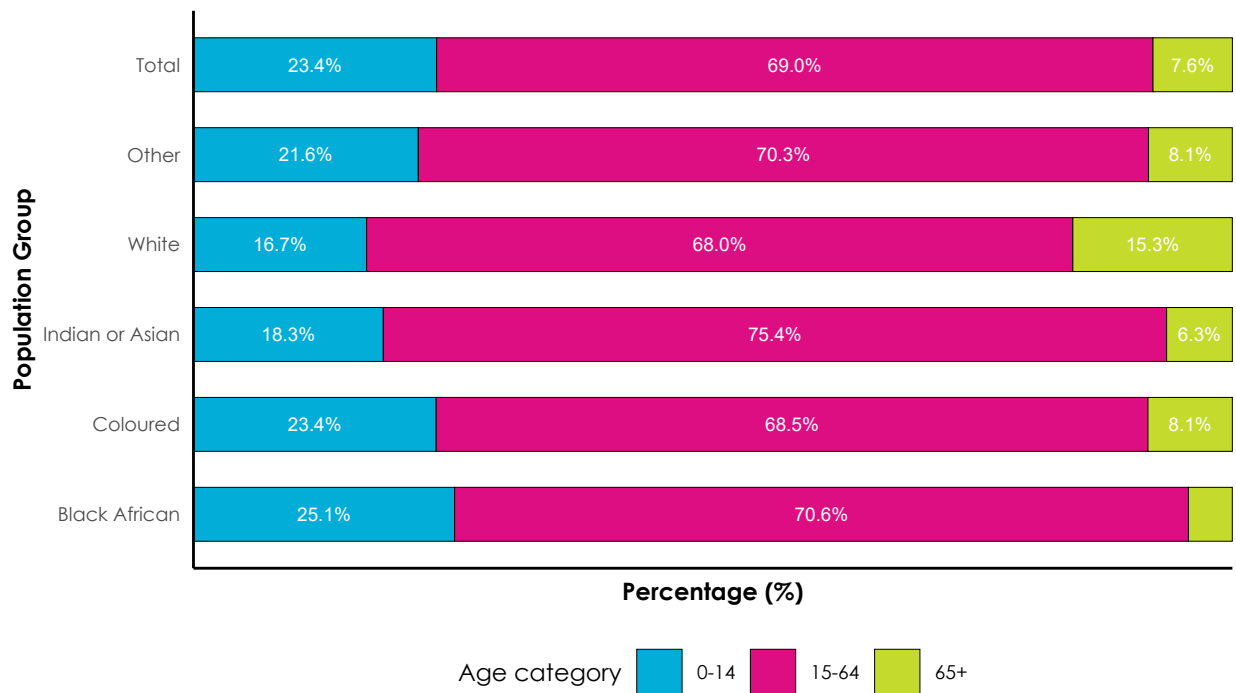


Figure 2: Age and population group (%)

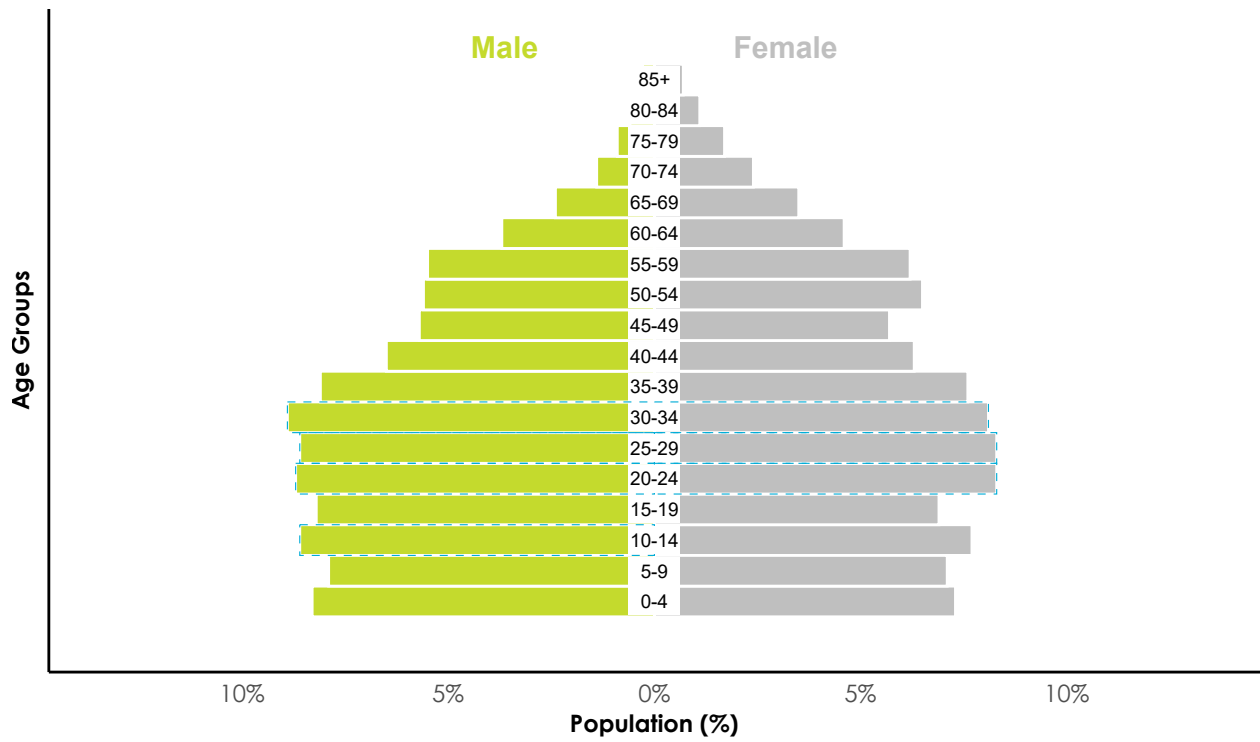


Figure 3: Population pyramid (%)

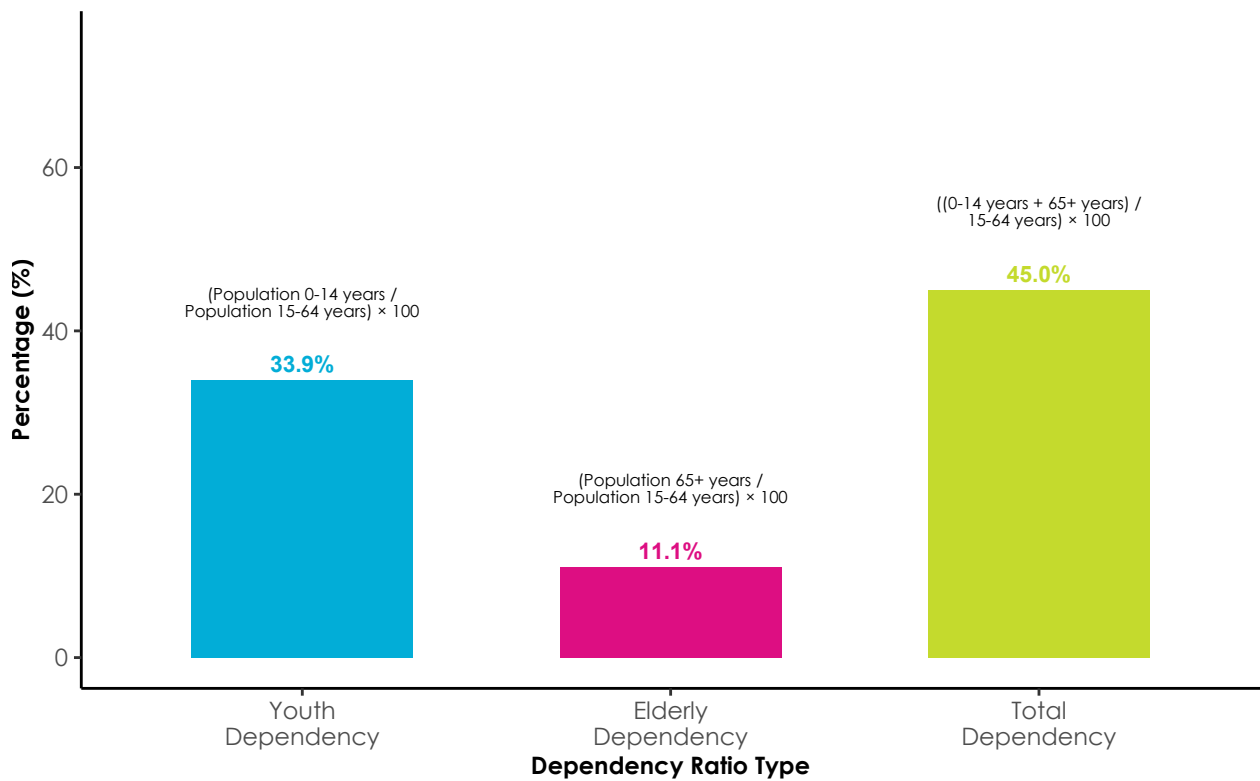


Figure 4: Dependency ratios (%)

## 6. Education

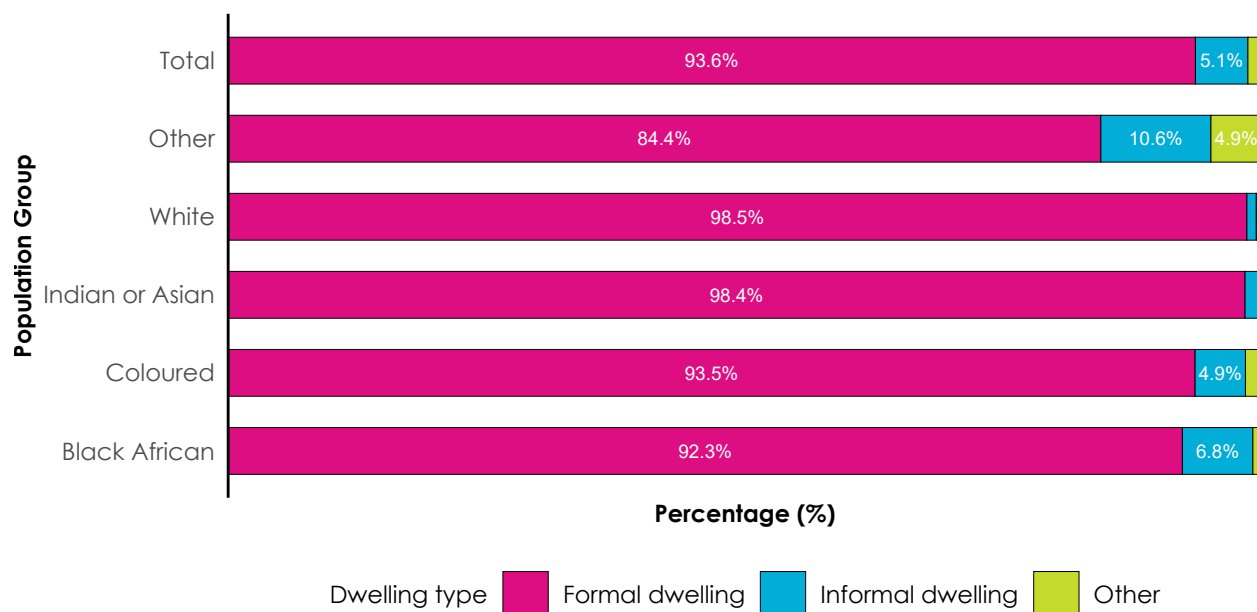
Table 1: Highest education level of the adult population aged 20 years and older

Education Level	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
No Schooling	169 (2.8%)	950 (2.3%)	18 (1.7%)	1 (0.5%)	22 (3.1%)	1 160 (2.3%)
Some Primary	1 060 (17.3%)	7 414 (17.6%)	92 (8.7%)	28 (13.4%)	71 (9.9%)	8 665 (17.2%)
Completed Primary	217 (3.5%)	2 546 (6%)	22 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	28 (3.9%)	2 813 (5.6%)
Some Secondary	<b>2 181 (35.5%)</b>	<b>15 143 (35.9%)</b>	159 (15.1%)	51 (24.4%)	<b>210 (29.3%)</b>	<b>17 744 (35.3%)</b>
Grade 12	1 837 (29.9%)	10 492 (24.9%)	<b>371 (35.2%)</b>	58 (27.8%)	192 (26.8%)	12 950 (25.8%)
Higher	390 (6.4%)	2 749 (6.5%)	338 (32.1%)	<b>63 (30.1%)</b>	107 (14.9%)	3 647 (7.3%)
Other	20 (0.3%)	366 (0.9%)	14 (1.3%)	2 (1%)	27 (3.8%)	429 (0.9%)
Unspecified	58 (0.9%)	347 (0.8%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (1.9%)	4 (0.6%)	419 (0.8%)
Unknown	209 (3.4%)	2 163 (5.1%)	36 (3.4%)	2 (1%)	55 (7.7%)	2 465 (4.9%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 141 (100%)</b>	<b>42 170 (100%)</b>	<b>1 053 (100%)</b>	<b>209 (100%)</b>	<b>716 (100%)</b>	<b>50 292 (100%)</b>

Table 2: Early childhood education facilities by population group for children aged 5 years old and younger

ECD Facility Type	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Creche/educare centre	<b>284 (47.7%)</b>	<b>1 178 (32.8%)</b>	<b>32 (29.1%)</b>	2 (18.2%)	28 (35%)	<b>1 524 (34.7%)</b>
Pre-school/nursery school	5 (0.8%)	102 (2.8%)	28 (25.5%)	0 (0%)	7 (8.8%)	142 (3.2%)
Day mother/Gogo/Child minder	48 (8.1%)	469 (13.1%)	4 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	521 (11.9%)
Home/community play group	141 (23.7%)	512 (14.2%)	11 (10%)	0 (0%)	4 (5%)	668 (15.2%)
Other (Specify)	2 (0.3%)	55 (1.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (5%)	61 (1.4%)
None	100 (16.8%)	1 124 (31.3%)	21 (19.1%)	<b>5 (45.5%)</b>	<b>37 (46.2%)</b>	1 287 (29.3%)
Do not know	0 (0%)	20 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (0.5%)
Unspecified	15 (2.5%)	133 (3.7%)	14 (12.7%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0%)	166 (3.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>595 (100%)</b>	<b>3 593 (100%)</b>	<b>110 (100%)</b>	<b>11 (100%)</b>	<b>80 (100%)</b>	<b>4 389 (100%)</b>

## 7. Housing



Data Note: Informal dwellings include informal additional dwellings (IAD)

Figure 5: Main dwelling type (%)

Table 3: Housing tenure by population group (%)

Tenure Type	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned and fully paid off	486	16.2%	3550	39.0%	62	12.7%	28	5.1%	45	36.9%	4171	31.5%
Owned but not yet paid off	47	1.6%	862	9.5%	75	15.3%	8	1.5%	19	15.6%	1011	7.6%
Rented from private individual	510	17.0%	1189	13.1%	28	5.7%	12	2.2%	33	27.0%	1772	13.4%
Rented from other (including municipality and social housing)	39	1.3%	1414	15.5%	2	0.4%	6	1.1%	9	7.4%	1470	11.1%
Occupied rent-free	253	8.5%	857	9.4%	9	1.8%	2	0.4%	5	4.1%	1126	8.5%
Do not know	3	0.1%	137	1.5%	6	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	146	1.1%
Other	33	1.1%	234	2.6%	6	1.2%	2	0.4%	2	1.6%	277	2.1%
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>54.2%</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13259</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

If the unspecified category under tenure type exceeds 20%, the data in the table should be interpreted and used with caution.

## 8. Basic Services

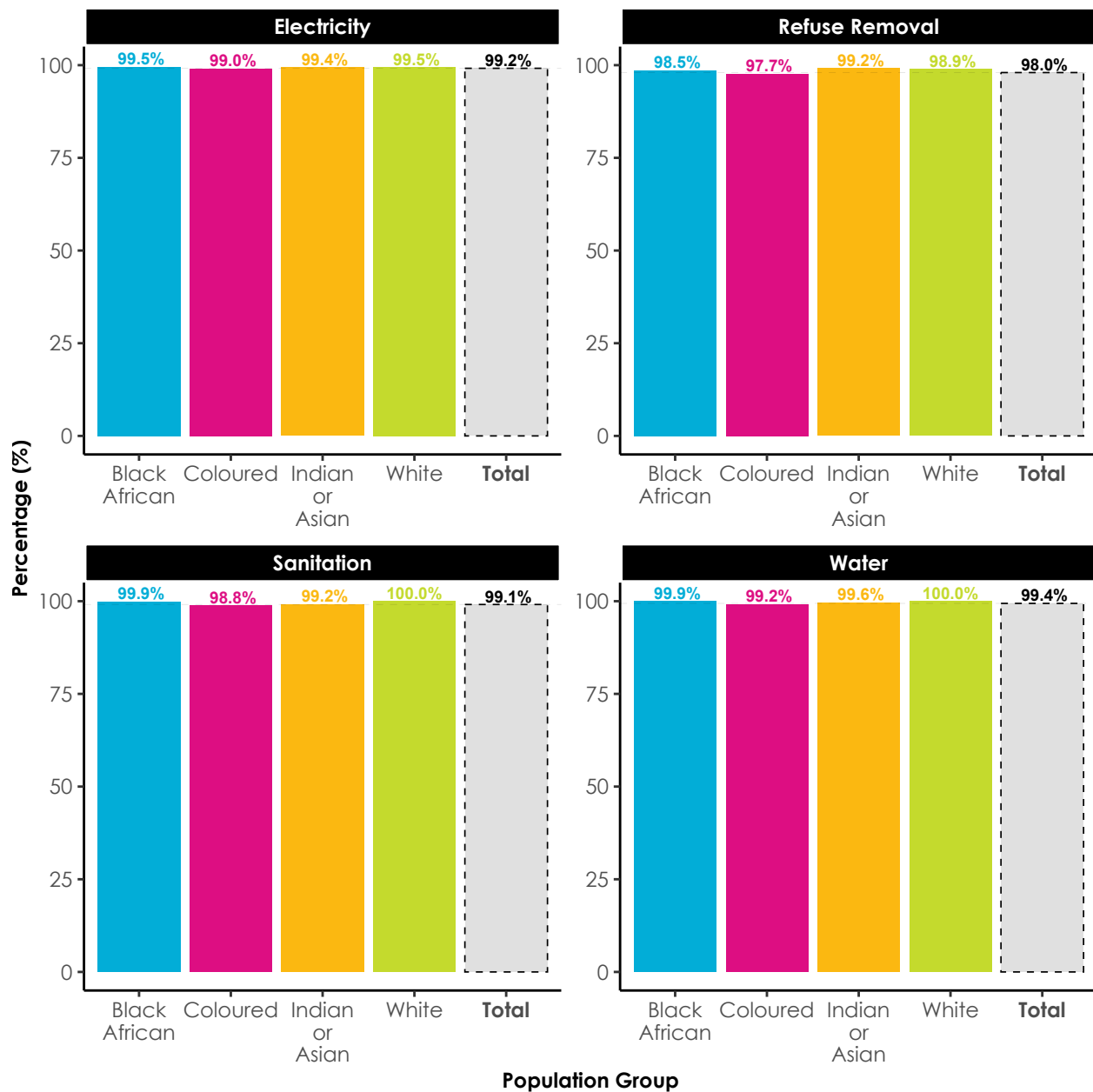


Figure 6: Summary of access to basic services by population group (%)

### Definitions:

- **Access to energy** is the use of electricity from mains supply for lighting.
- **Access to water** is piped water, either on the property or within 200 m.
- **Access to sanitation** is a flush toilet, a chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- **Access to refuse removal** is a removal service at least once a week.

Table 4: Main source of energy for lighting

Lighting Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	2 976 (99.5%)	9 015 (99%)	488 (99.4%)	547 (99.5%)	120 (98.4%)	13 146 (99.2%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	6 (0.2%)	37 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	46 (0.3%)
Gas	2 (0.1%)	20 (0.2%)	3 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (0.2%)
Paraffin	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.6%)	2 (0%)
Candles	3 (0.1%)	14 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (0.1%)
Solar	3 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)
Other	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
None	0 (0%)	12 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (0.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 990 (100%)</b>	<b>9 105 (100%)</b>	<b>491 (100%)</b>	<b>550 (100%)</b>	<b>122 (100%)</b>	<b>13 258 (100%)</b>

Table 5: Main source of energy for cooking

Cooking Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	1 356 (45.3%)	7 205 (79.1%)	154 (31.4%)	51 (9.3%)	90 (73.8%)	8 856 (66.8%)
Gas	1 622 (54.2%)	1 795 (19.7%)	335 (68.2%)	499 (90.7%)	30 (24.6%)	4 281 (32.3%)
Paraffin	2 (0.1%)	22 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.6%)	26 (0.2%)
Wood	0 (0%)	6 (0.1%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)
Coal	2 (0.1%)	3 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)
Animal dung	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	6 (0.2%)	44 (0.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	50 (0.4%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)
None	2 (0.1%)	25 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	27 (0.2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 992 (100%)</b>	<b>9 107 (100%)</b>	<b>491 (100%)</b>	<b>550 (100%)</b>	<b>122 (100%)</b>	<b>13 262 (100%)</b>

Table 6: Main method of refuse removal for households

Refuse Removal Method	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Removed weekly	2 947 (98.5%)	8 884 (97.6%)	488 (99.2%)	544 (98.6%)	122 (100%)	12 985 (97.9%)
Removed less often than once week	23 (0.8%)	62 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	89 (0.7%)
Communal refuse dump	0 (0%)	9 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	11 (0.1%)
Communal container/central collection point	16 (0.5%)	67 (0.7%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	85 (0.6%)
Own refuse dump	0 (0%)	12 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	14 (0.1%)
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	5 (0.2%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.1%)
Other	0 (0%)	62 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	64 (0.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 991 (100%)</b>	<b>9 104 (100%)</b>	<b>492 (100%)</b>	<b>552 (100%)</b>	<b>122 (100%)</b>	<b>13 261 (100%)</b>

Table 7: Main source of water for households

Water Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	2 730 (91.3%)	8 607 (94.5%)	488 (99.2%)	547 (99.5%)	109 (89.3%)	12 481 (94.1%)
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	246 (8.2%)	409 (4.5%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.5%)	11 (9%)	669 (5%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: <200m from dwelling	13 (0.4%)	14 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.6%)	31 (0.2%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: 200-500m from dwelling	2 (0.1%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: 500-1000m from dwelling	0 (0%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: >1000m from dwelling	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)
No access to piped (tap) water	0 (0%)	62 (0.7%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	64 (0.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 991 (100%)</b>	<b>9 105 (100%)</b>	<b>492 (100%)</b>	<b>550 (100%)</b>	<b>122 (100%)</b>	<b>13 260 (100%)</b>

Table 8: Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet Facility	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage	2 958 (98.9%)	8 942 (98.2%)	486 (98.8%)	545 (99.1%)	120 (98.4%)	13 051 (98.4%)
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	30 (1%)	54 (0.6%)	2 (0.4%)	5 (0.9%)	0 (0%)	91 (0.7%)
Chemical toilet	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0%)
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	2 (0.1%)	76 (0.8%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.6%)	82 (0.6%)
Other	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)
None	0 (0%)	22 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	24 (0.2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 992 (100%)</b>	<b>9 106 (100%)</b>	<b>492 (100%)</b>	<b>550 (100%)</b>	<b>122 (100%)</b>	<b>13 262 (100%)</b>